

# Fertility of American Men

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**NOTE:** All demographic surveys are affected by undercoverage of the population. This undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Compared to the level of 1980 Decennial Census, overall SIPP undercoverage is about 7 percent. Undercoverage varies with age, gender, and race. The weighting procedures used by the Census Bureau partially correct for the bias due to undercoverage.

Every effort has been made to verify the statistical accuracy of statements in this report, although this report has not gone through the usual administrative statistical review as this paper is a working paper for thoughtful discussion as opposed to a final draft of official statistics.

The information on the Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico.

## INTRODUCTION

This is the first report issued by the Census Bureau focusing on the fertility patterns of American men. Earlier studies on fertility published by the Bureau since the late 1940s have only analyzed data for women from either decennial censuses or fertility supplements to the Current Population Survey (CPS). These data sources carried on the traditional view that fertility analysis was best undertaken using women as the survey respondents because they were believed to be more accurate reporters of vital events than were men and because they were more directly involved in childbearing. In the past decade, however, increasing interest in studying issues of child support and paternity has created a demand for fertility data related to men.

The data in this paper are from the fertility history module of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) conducted in Summer 1992. The SIPP is the Census Bureau's principal survey for investigating the economic conditions and program participation of the population. About 20,000 occupied housing units were eligible for interviews in this panel. Fertility questions were asked of females 15 years old and over and of males 18 years old and over resulting in a sample size of 19,204 women and 16,777 men. While information on the birth dates of children born to women were collected for their first and last births, the only fertility question asked of men was about the number of children they had ever fathered.

This paper first examines the quality of the fertility data among men and women and the characteristics of the men who did not respond to the question on fertility. Fertility differences among men will be examined by various socioeconomic characteristics, including characteristics of the wives of currently married men and the immigrant status of the respondents. This latter analysis is made possible by the inclusion in the survey of a migration history module which asked the state or country of birth of respondents 15 years old and over. Respondents born in a foreign country were also asked about their citizenship status and when they came to the United States to stay.

## Development of Male Fertility Surveys

The traditional sources of fertility data on Census Bureau Surveys were the June supplements to the Current Population Survey (CPS), which have been historically limited to women. At the request of the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), the June 1980 CPS included questions to men 15 to 75 years old who were widowed, separated, divorced or who were currently in a second or later marriage if they had any children under 18 years old living elsewhere from a previous marriage. A comparison of these June 1980 estimates of men with women who said they were living with children from a previous marriage from the April 1979 child support supplement to the CPS revealed gross under-reporting of paternity by males on the June Supplement. Cherlin et al. (1983, p.389) concluded from an analysis of this survey that although studies of both men and women are desirable in principle, "... investigators who wish to obtain continuing information from large national samples on the extent of child support might be better advised to use their scarce resources to carry out high-quality surveys of women".

Since one of the principal reasons for collecting paternity information is to investigate issues of child support and living arrangements of children in a disrupted marriage, this one disappointment created

an obstacle for any further attempts to collect male fertility data in the CPS.<sup>1</sup> In addition, an analysis of marriage and divorce from the same June 1980 CPS by McCarthy et al. (1989) also concluded that there was a severe under-reporting of marriage and divorce data by men. Further attempts at collecting marital history data on men from CPS were discontinued after the 1980 survey.

Despite these statistical failures, the demand for information concerning the fertility and child support responsibilities of men continuously grew. Reasons for this demand stem from the steady increases in out-of-wedlock childbearing, the dissolution of families, and the development and growth of public assistance programs requiring the establishment of paternity for determining child support payments. It was determined that since the Survey of Income and Program Participation was created in a large part to provide policy relevant information to Federal Agencies concerned with the well-being of the American family, another attempt would be made at asking men how many children they had ever fathered.

## DATA QUALITY

Data reliability issues regarding the under-reporting of births by men and the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the men who did not respond to fertility question are examined in this section. This is followed by a comparison of fertility data between men and women to evaluate the relative merits of asking the question of each, especially in a married-couple family.

### Nonresponse Rates

Before examining nonresponse rates on fertility for men in detail, it is worth noting the differences between male and female nonresponse patterns and levels (table 1). Overall, the percent of men who did not respond to the children ever born question was 8.3 percent, slightly higher than the nonresponse rate for women (6.9 percent)<sup>2</sup>. The nonresponse rate for men under 25 years of age was about 12 percent compared to 10 percent for women in these same age groups. At ages 30 and over, differences in nonresponse rates between men and women were generally within one or two percentage points and varied between 6 and 8 percent for men compared with 5 and 7 percent for women.

What are the characteristics of the men who did not report on the number of babies being fathered by them? Table 2 shows the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of men who did not report on fertility. In 1992, out of 16,777 men interviewed in the SIPP, 1,393 men did not answer the question on the number of children they had fathered. Only about 6.4 percent of ever-married men did not report on their fertility compared to 14.3 percent among never-married men (figure 1). In general, higher nonresponse rates were recorded for never-married men for age groups 20 years and over. This pattern of higher nonresponse rates among never-married men was very consistent across most socioeconomic groups.

Figure 2 shows that nonresponse rates were also higher among Black men (12.8 percent), Hispanic men (10.7 percent) and Asian and Pacific Islander men (9.7 percent) than among White men (7.8 percent). The higher overall nonresponse rates for Black men was partly explained by the relatively higher proportion of Blacks who were never married (Table 2). Among never-married men, however, Black-White differences in nonresponse rates were minimal (16 vs. 14 percent), compared to differences reported by married men (11 vs. 6 percent).

<sup>1</sup> An analysis of the National Survey of Families and Households by Bachrach et al (1992) suggested that the traditional single-sex methodology of fertility surveys provided the same descriptive information as a two-sex design when the sample universe was expanded to coresident sexual partners.

<sup>2</sup> All of the nonresponse rates shown in this report are based on the actual number of respondents in the sample, not on the weighted estimates of the population. Unweighted or actual numbers are used to compute nonresponse rates since nonresponse is a characteristic of this particular sample, not of the estimated population as a whole.

Table 1.

**Distribution of Children Ever Born and Births per 1,000 Persons by Age and Sex: SIPP 1992**

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and age	Number of persons	Number of children ever born								Births per 1,000	Percent with no responses <sup>2</sup>
		Total	None	1	2	3	4	5-6	7+		
<b>Men (SIPP)<sup>1</sup></b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,676</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>8.3</b>
18 and 19 years	3,057	100.0	97.5	2.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	30	12.2
20 to 24 years	8,153	100.0	82.8	12.8	3.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	—	228	12.4
25 to 29 years	8,917	100.0	59.1	20.4	15.0	4.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	687	10.7
30 to 34 years	10,183	100.0	38.6	22.1	25.3	10.1	3.1	0.6	0.1	1,204	8.1
35 to 39 years	9,724	100.0	28.1	17.9	29.4	15.8	5.9	2.4	0.4	1,641	6.6
40 to 44 years	8,657	100.0	18.9	16.2	37.3	16.7	6.8	2.9	1.2	1,927	6.6
45 to 64 years	21,423	100.0	12.6	11.1	29.3	22.7	11.9	9.5	2.9	2,593	7.2
65 years and over	11,561	100.0	14.1	12.5	26.7	18.8	13.0	9.6	5.1	2,692	7.5
<b>Women (SIPP)</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,362</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>6.9</b>
18 and 19 years	3,429	100.0	84.9	12.6	1.9	0.5	0.1	—	—	185	10.4
20 to 24 years	9,592	100.0	65.6	20.7	10.2	2.4	0.9	0.2	—	530	10.3
25 to 29 years	10,262	100.0	42.4	23.1	22.0	9.1	2.5	0.8	0.1	1,092	7.5
30 to 34 years	11,282	100.0	24.1	21.1	32.8	14.8	4.8	1.9	0.4	1,635	5.6
35 to 39 years	10,697	100.0	18.9	17.0	36.1	17.6	7.1	2.5	0.7	1,892	5.0
40 to 44 years	9,580	100.0	16.4	17.3	37.3	18.6	6.9	2.7	0.7	1,953	6.2
45 to 64 years	24,824	100.0	10.8	10.9	27.4	22.2	13.9	10.3	4.6	2,804	6.3
65 years and over	17,696	100.0	15.5	14.3	25.5	17.5	12.4	9.7	5.1	2,650	7.2

<sup>1</sup> Number of males reporting on children ever born.<sup>2</sup> Nonresponse rate based on all persons in survey universe using unweighted data.

Note: Percent distribution of children ever born for men based on only those reporting on the number of children ever born. Missing data for women were imported and derived estimates were based on combining reported and imputed responses.

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992.

Table 2.  
**Percentage of Men not Reporting on Children Ever Born, by  
 Selected Characteristics: SIPP 1992**

Characteristic	Total			Ever married			Never married		
	Number of men <sup>1</sup>	Not reporting		Number of men	Not reporting		Number of men	Not reporting	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
AGE									
All Races Total	16,777	1,393	8.3	12,772	822	6.4	4,005	571	14.3
18 and 19 years	608	74	12.2	17	3	17.6	591	71	12.0
20 to 24 years	1,687	209	12.4	308	25	8.1	1,379	184	13.3
25 to 29 years	1,832	196	10.7	1,011	69	6.8	821	127	15.5
30 to 34 years	2,033	165	8.1	1,564	88	5.6	469	77	16.4
35 to 39 years	1,932	128	6.6	1,651	82	5.0	281	46	16.4
40 to 44 years	1,747	116	6.6	1,600	90	5.6	147	26	17.7
45 to 64 years	4,511	323	7.2	4,290	297	6.9	221	26	11.8
65 years and over	2,427	182	7.5	2,331	168	7.2	96	14	14.6
RACE									
White Total	14,738	1,155	7.8	11,370	682	6.0	3,368	473	14.0
18 and 19 years	498	59	11.8	17	3	17.6	481	56	11.6
20 to 24 years	1,471	179	12.2	284	21	7.4	1,187	158	13.3
25 to 29 years	1,619	170	10.5	912	63	6.9	707	107	15.1
30 to 34 years	1,775	143	8.1	1,385	76	5.5	390	67	17.2
35 to 39 years	1,647	97	5.9	1,431	63	4.4	216	34	15.7
40 to 44 years	1,506	93	6.2	1,395	77	5.5	111	16	14.4
45 to 64 years	4,009	257	6.4	3,812	233	6.1	197	24	12.2
65 years and over	2,213	157	7.1	2,134	146	6.8	79	11	13.9
Black Total	1,449	185	12.8	987	111	11.2	462	74	16.0
18 and 19 years	81	14	17.3	–	–	–	81	14	17.3
20 to 24 years	153	22	14.4	18	4	22.2	135	18	13.3
25 to 29 years	142	17	12.0	69	5	7.2	73	12	16.4
30 to 34 years	177	17	9.6	121	10	8.3	56	7	12.5
35 to 39 years	195	27	13.8	146	16	11.0	49	11	22.4
40 to 44 years	174	20	11.5	142	11	7.7	32	9	28.1
45 to 64 years	357	50	14.0	334	48	14.4	23	2	8.7
65 years and over	170	18	10.6	157	17	10.8	13	1	7.7
Asian and Pacific Islander	483	47	9.7	332	28	8.4	151	19	12.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Hispanic <sup>2</sup> Total	1,320	141	10.7	941	79	8.4	379	62	16.4
18 to 19 years	64	11	17.2	3	–	–	61	11	18.0
20 to 24 years	193	21	10.9	43	2	4.7	150	19	12.7
25 to 29 years	220	26	11.8	146	13	8.9	74	13	17.6
30 to 34 years	184	22	12.0	142	14	9.9	42	8	19.0
35 to 39 years	151	12	7.9	128	7	5.5	23	5	21.7
40 to 44 years	138	9	6.5	124	4	3.2	14	5	35.7
45 to 64 years	277	28	10.1	265	27	10.2	12	1	8.3
65 years and over	93	12	12.9	90	12	13.3	3	–	–

Characteristic	Total			Ever married			Never married		
	Number of men <sup>1</sup>	Not reporting		Number of men	Not reporting		Number of men	Not reporting	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
All Races Total	16,777	1,393	8.3	12,772	822	6.4	4,005	571	14.3
Not a high school graduate	3,488	297	8.5	2,712	188	6.9	776	109	14.0
High school, 4 years	5,981	621	10.4	4,494	364	8.1	1,487	257	17.3
College: 1 or more years	7,308	475	6.5	5,566	270	4.9	1,742	205	11.8
1 to 3 years	3,425	243	7.1	2,414	121	5.0	1,011	122	12.1
4 or more years	3,883	232	6.0	3,152	149	4.7	731	83	11.4
White Total	14,738	1,155	7.8	11,370	682	6.0	3,368	473	14.0
Not a high school graduate	2,947	235	8.0	2,333	148	6.3	614	87	14.2
High school, 4 years	5,277	509	9.6	4,028	303	7.5	1,249	206	16.5
College: 1 or more years	6,514	411	6.3	5,009	231	4.6	1,505	180	12.0
1 to 3 years	3,009	206	6.8	2,149	102	4.7	860	104	12.1
4 or more years	3,505	205	5.8	2,860	129	4.5	645	76	11.8
Black Total	1,449	185	12.8	987	111	11.2	462	74	16.0
Not a high school graduate	456	53	11.6	316	35	11.1	140	18	12.9
High school, 4 years	553	95	17.2	367	52	14.2	186	43	23.1
College: 1 or more years	440	37	8.4	304	24	7.9	136	13	9.6
1 to 3 years	280	25	8.9	183	14	7.7	97	11	11.3
4 or more years	160	12	7.5	121	10	8.3	39	2	5.1
Hispanic <sup>2</sup> Total	1,320	141	10.7	941	79	8.4	379	62	16.4
Not a high school graduate	593	54	9.1	442	34	7.7	151	20	13.2
High school, 4 years	411	55	13.4	267	30	11.2	144	25	17.4
College: 1 or more years	316	32	10.1	232	15	6.5	84	17	20.2
1 to 3 years	203	23	11.3	141	10	7.1	62	13	21.0
4 or more years	113	9	8.0	91	5	5.5	22	4	18.2

Characteristic	Total			Ever married			Never married		
	Number of men <sup>1</sup>	Not reporting		Number of men	Not reporting		Number of men	Not reporting	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent

**LABOR FORCE STATUS**

<b>All races Total</b>	<b>16,777</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>12,772</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Worked all or some weeks	12,232	973	8.0	9,348	564	6.0	2,884	409	14.2
No job last month	4,545	420	9.2	3,424	258	7.5	1,121	162	14.5
<b>White Total</b>	<b>14,738</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>11,370</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3,368</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Worked all or some weeks	10,877	828	7.6	8,358	476	5.7	2,519	352	14.0
No job last month	3,861	327	8.5	3,012	206	6.8	849	121	14.3
<b>Black Total</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>16.0</b>
Worked all or some weeks	908	108	11.9	661	68	10.3	247	40	16.2
No job last month	541	77	14.2	326	43	13.2	215	34	15.8
<b>Hispanic<sup>2</sup> Total</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Worked all or some weeks	972	102	10.5	705	56	7.9	267	46	17.2
No job last month	348	39	11.2	236	23	9.7	112	16	14.3

**OCCUPATION**

<b>All Races Total</b>	<b>12,232</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9,348</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2,884</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>14.2</b>
Managerial and professional	2,606	171	6.6	2,158	113	5.2	448	58	12.9
Technical, sales and admin. support	2,855	219	7.7	2,161	126	5.8	694	93	13.4
Service occupations	1,271	132	10.4	775	57	7.4	496	75	15.1
Farming, forestry and fishing	511	47	9.2	390	23	5.9	121	24	19.8
Precision prod., craft and repair	2,252	157	7.0	1,842	108	5.9	410	49	12.0
Operators, fabricators and laborers	2,584	244	9.4	1,882	134	7.1	702	110	15.7
Armed forces	153	3	2.0	140	3	2.1	13	–	–
<b>White Total</b>	<b>10,877</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8,358</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Managerial and professional	2,369	152	6.4	1,973	99	5.0	396	53	13.4
Technical, sales and admin. support	2,555	187	7.3	1,962	108	5.5	593	79	13.3
Service occupations	1,043	99	9.5	633	42	6.6	410	57	13.9
Farming, forestry and fishing	484	43	8.9	369	21	5.7	115	22	19.1
Precision prod., craft and repair	2,079	143	6.9	1,693	96	5.7	386	47	12.2



Characteristic	Total			Ever married			Never married		
	Number of men <sup>1</sup>	Not reporting		Number of men	Not reporting		Number of men	Not reporting	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Operators, fabricators and laborers	2,233	201	9.0	1,622	107	6.6	611	94	15.4
Armed forces	114	3	2.6	106	3	2.8	8	–	–
<b>Black Total</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>16.2</b>
Managerial and professional	111	9	8.1	88	8	9.1	23	1	4.3
Technical, sales and admin. support	185	25	13.5	115	14	12.2	70	11	15.7
Service occupations	164	27	16.5	101	12	11.9	63	15	23.8
Farming, forestry and fishing	15	1	6.7	10	–	–	5	1	20.0
Precision prod., craft and repair	118	9	7.6	100	9	9.0	18	–	–
Operators, fabricators and laborers	284	37	13.0	218	25	11.5	66	12	18.2
Armed forces	31	–	–	29	–	–	2	–	–
<b>Hispanic<sup>2</sup> Total</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>17.2</b>
Managerial and professional	76	13	17.1	58	6	10.3	18	7	38.9
Technical, sales and admin. support	171	20	11.7	124	11	8.9	47	9	19.1
Service occupations	178	19	10.7	109	8	7.3	69	11	15.9
Farming, forestry and fishing	66	4	6.1	48	2	4.2	18	2	11.1
Precision prod., craft and repair	193	16	8.3	160	11	6.9	33	5	15.2
Operators, fabricators and laborers	271	28	10.3	190	16	8.4	81	12	14.8
Armed forces	17	2	11.8	16	2	12.5	1	–	–

Characteristic	Total			Ever married			Never married		
	Number of men <sup>1</sup>	Not reporting		Number of men	Not reporting		Number of men	Not reporting	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME <sup>3</sup>									
All Races Total	16,526	1,325	8.0	12,634	790	6.3	3,892	535	13.7
Less than \$1,500	3,372	349	10.3	2,204	155	7.0	1,168	194	16.6
\$1,500 to \$2,999	5,077	411	8.1	3,995	263	6.6	1,082	148	13.7
\$3,000 to \$4,499	3,571	253	7.1	2,889	164	5.7	682	89	13.0
\$4,500 and over	4,506	312	6.9	3,546	208	5.9	960	104	10.8
White Total	14,534	1,097	7.5	11,259	656	5.8	3,275	441	13.5
Less than \$1,500	2,795	275	9.8	1,854	123	6.6	941	152	16.2
\$1,500 to \$2,999	4,454	340	7.6	3,548	215	6.1	906	125	13.8
\$3,000 to \$4,499	3,190	204	6.4	2,618	132	5.0	572	72	12.6
\$4,500 and over	4,095	278	6.8	3,239	186	5.7	856	92	10.7
Black Total	1,411	175	12.4	965	104	10.8	446	70	15.7
Less than \$1,500	446	59	13.2	267	27	10.1	179	32	17.9
\$1,500 to \$2,999	475	60	12.6	340	40	11.8	135	20	14.8
\$3,000 to \$4,499	265	37	14.0	190	25	13.2	75	12	16.0
\$4,500 and over	225	19	8.4	168	12	7.1	57	6	10.5
Hispanic <sup>2</sup> Total	1,288	130	10.1	924	73	7.9	364	57	15.7
Less than \$1,500	409	41	10.0	270	18	6.7	139	23	16.5
\$1,500 to \$2,999	460	54	11.7	346	30	8.7	114	24	21.1
\$3,000 to \$4,499	218	14	6.4	169	12	7.1	49	2	4.1
\$4,500 and over	201	21	10.4	139	13	9.4	62	8	12.9

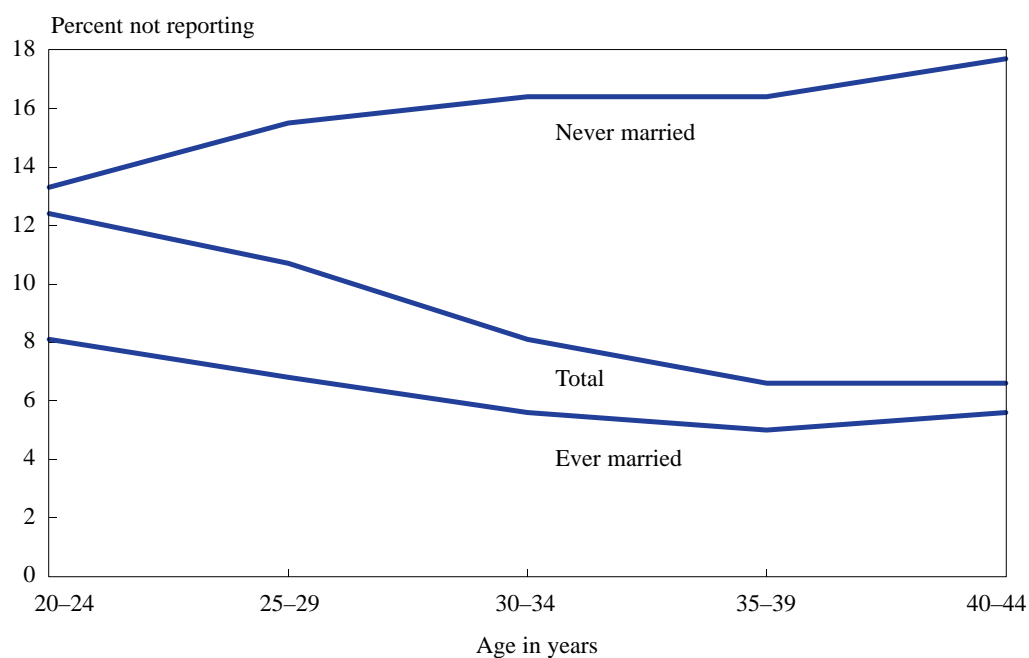
<sup>1</sup> Numbers refer to men in the survey sample; they are not inflated estimates of the national population.

<sup>2</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes those who did not report income.

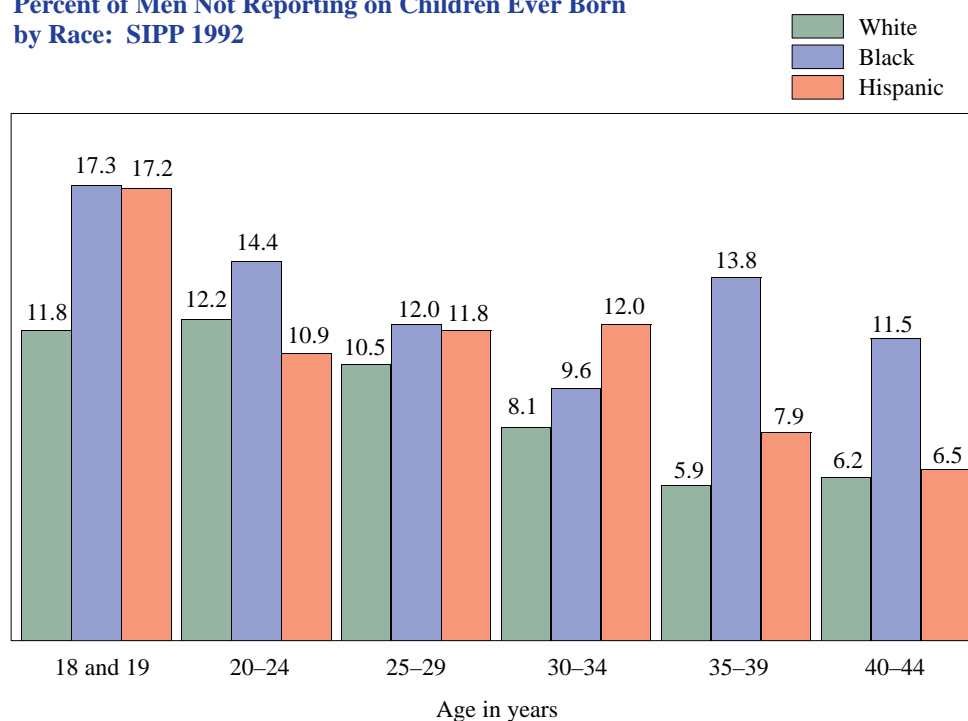
Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992.

Figure 1.  
**Percent of Men Not Reporting on Children Ever Born by  
 Marital Status: SIPP 1992**



Source: Table 2

Figure 2.  
**Percent of Men Not Reporting on Children Ever Born  
 by Race: SIPP 1992**

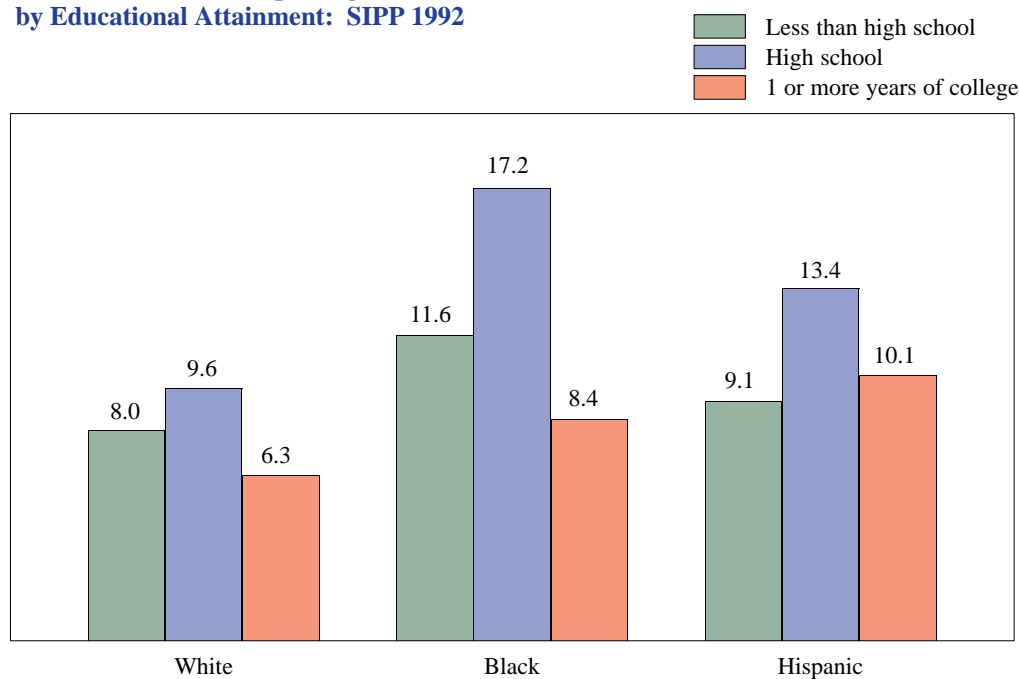


Source: Table 2

As with the total population, never-married men had higher non-response rates than ever-married men regardless of race or Hispanic origin. The level of nonresponse rates is an important point to consider when attempting to make comparable estimates among different socioeconomic groups on the number of never-married men having children out-of-wedlock or potentially subject to child support requirements.

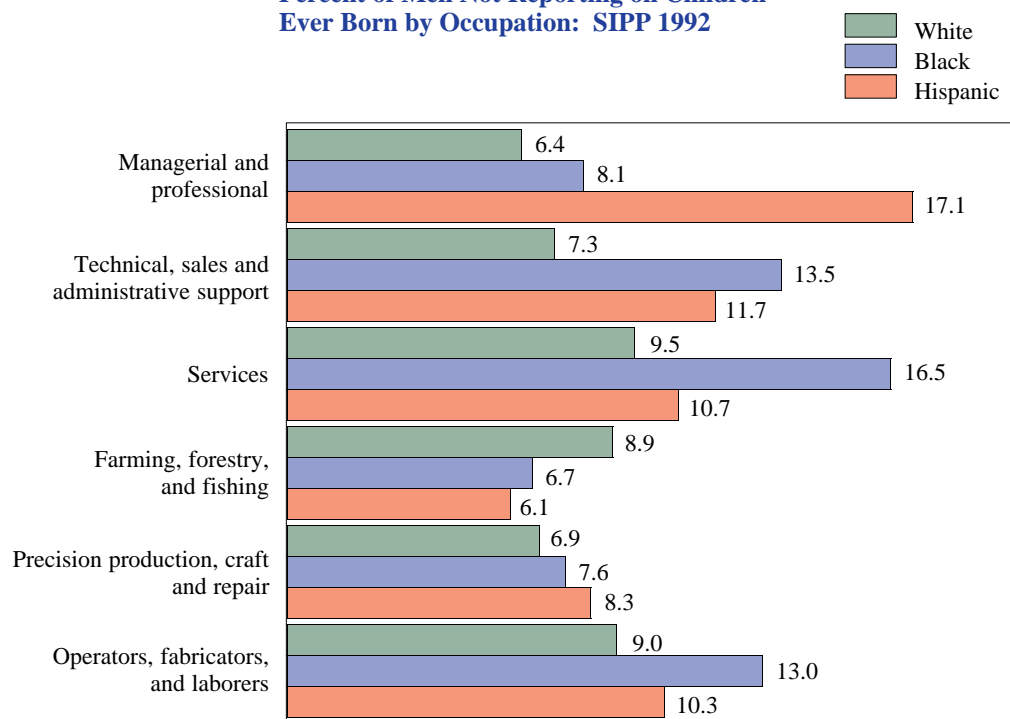
The nonresponse rates were lower among White men (6.3 percent) and Black men (8.4 percent) who had completed 1 or more years of college than their counterparts with fewer years of school completed (figure 3). Nonresponse rates were also lower among men who worked some or all weeks in the month prior to the survey relative to those who had not worked at all last month, 8.0 and 9.2 percent respectively. Men with managerial and professional occupations also tended to have lower than average nonresponse rates except for Hispanic men (figure 4). These differences in non-response rates suggest that the fertility data for less economically advantaged groups and young single men may suffer more inaccuracies, resulting in underestimates of paternity as missing data for the question on the number of children ever born were not allocated in this survey for men.

Figure 3.  
**Percent of Men Not Reporting on Children Ever Born  
by Educational Attainment: SIPP 1992**



Source: Table 2

Figure 4.  
**Percent of Men Not Reporting on Children  
 Ever Born by Occupation: SIPP 1992**



Source: Table 2

## ANALYSES OF MALE FERTILITY PATTERNS

Based on responses of childbearing by men in the survey, 66 percent of men 18 years old and over reported having at least one child fathered by them (table 1): 15 percent said they had one child, 24 percent had two children, 14 percent reported 3 children, and 13 percent said they had fathered 4 or more children<sup>3</sup>. The average number of children ever born to all men 18 years and over was 1,710 children per 1,000 men (table 3A).

<sup>3</sup> All fertility statistics mentioned in this paper are based only on those men responding to the question on children ever born.

Table 3.  
**Children Ever Born per 1,000 Persons and Percent Childless,  
 by Selected Characteristics: SIPP 1992**

Part A. All Marital Statuses

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Men <sup>1</sup>			Women		
	Number	Total births per 1,000 men	Percent childless	Number	Total births per 1,000 women	Percent childless
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,676</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>97,362</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>26.0</b>

**AGE**

18 and 19 years	3,057	30	97.5	3,429	185	84.9
20 to 24 years	8,153	228	82.8	9,592	530	65.6
25 to 29 years	8,917	687	59.1	10,262	1,092	42.4
30 to 34 years	10,183	1,204	38.6	11,282	1,635	24.1
35 to 39 years	9,724	1,641	28.1	10,697	1,892	18.9
40 to 44 years	8,657	1,927	18.9	9,580	1,953	16.4
45 to 64 years	21,423	2,593	12.6	24,824	2,804	10.8
65 years and over	11,561	2,692	14.1	17,696	2,650	15.5

**RACE**

White	70,704	1,704	33.4	82,086	1,919	26.3
Black	8,084	1,800	35.4	11,742	2,249	22.8
American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut	525	1,984	29.8	677	2,346	21.0
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,363	1,506	41.5	2,857	1,837	32.2

**HISPANIC ORIGIN**

Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	7,056	1,877	34.1	7,983	2,286	23.2
Not Hispanic	74,620	1,694	33.8	89,379	1,931	26.2

**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**

Not a high school graduate	17,258	2,232	28.9	20,464	2,754	16.5
High school, 4 years	28,539	1,665	32.6	38,587	2,006	21.7
College: 1 or more years	35,880	1,494	37.2	38,310	1,489	35.4
1 to 3 years	16,843	1,407	40.1	20,867	1,566	33.3
4 or more years	19,037	1,571	34.7	17,443	1,397	37.9

**LABOR FORCE STATUS**

Worked all or some weeks	59,386	1,596	34.3	53,935	1,640	31.8
No job last month	22,290	2,013	32.7	43,427	2,357	18.8

**OCCUPATION**

<b>Total</b>	<b>59,386</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>53,935</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>31.8</b>
Managerial and professional	15,230	1,644	31.3	15,379	1,429	35.7
Technical, sales and admin. support	12,671	1,402	39.3	23,306	1,578	32.2
Service occupations	5,680	1,295	46.7	9,244	1,959	28.2
Farming, forestry and fishing	2,376	2,013	31.2	460	1,875	33.5
Precision prod., craft and repair	10,896	1,817	26.1	1,018	1,882	23.2
Operators, fabricators and laborers	11,742	1,612	35.5	4,402	1,984	25.0
Armed forces	791	1,412	25.5	125	722	49.8

Characteristic	Men <sup>1</sup>			Women		
	Number	Total births per 1,000 men	Percent childless	Number	Total births per 1,000 women	Percent childless
<b>MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME<sup>3</sup></b>						
Less than \$1,500	16,760	1,714	39.1	27,858	2,164	25.2
\$1,500 to \$2,999	24,897	1,777	31.2	28,336	2,002	24.0
\$3,000 to \$4,499	17,375	1,736	30.7	18,094	1,895	24.5
\$4,500 and over	21,782	1,619	34.8	21,929	1,736	29.9
<b>REGION</b>						
Northeast	16,406	1,557	37.6	20,226	1,819	29.3
Midwest	20,155	1,773	32.8	24,200	2,045	24.5
South	28,247	1,753	31.6	33,692	1,995	24.5
West	16,869	1,711	35.2	19,244	1,939	27.0
<b>METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE</b>						
Metropolitan	62,422	1,651	35.4	74,932	1,884	27.5
In central cities	22,895	1,536	39.8	29,430	1,848	29.7
Outside central cities	39,527	1,718	32.8	45,501	1,907	26.1
Nonmetropolitan	19,255	1,899	28.9	22,430	2,214	20.9

<sup>1</sup>Number of males reporting on children ever born.

<sup>2</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

<sup>3</sup>Excludes those who did not report income.

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992

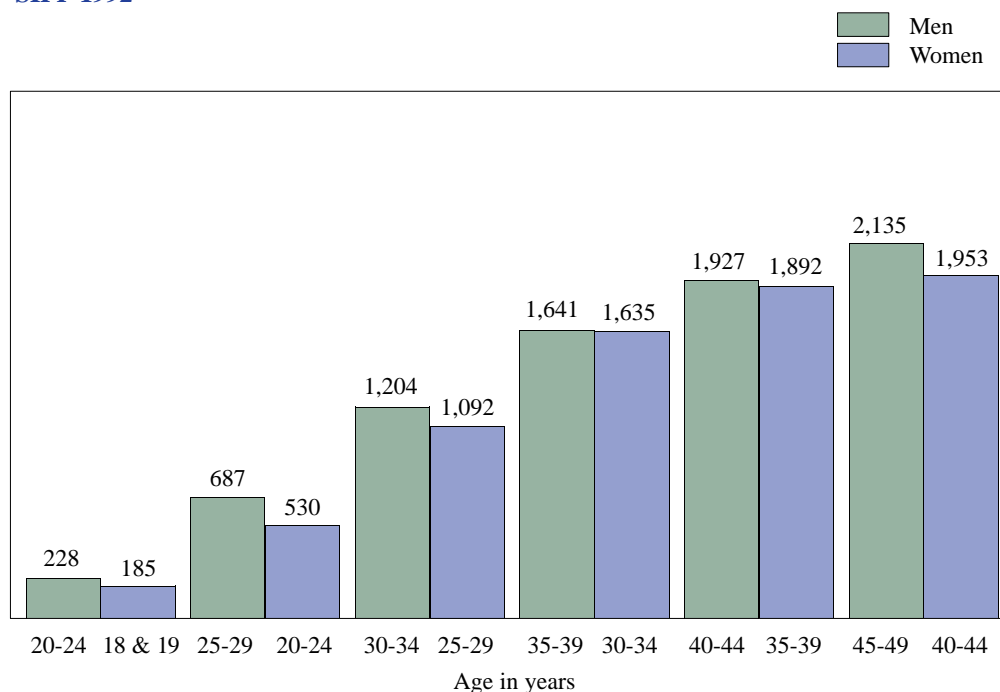
## Age Patterns

Assuming that fathers are typically a few years older than the mothers of their children, comparisons of distributions of children ever born and average rates of children ever born between men and women in staggered age groups are shown in table 1 and figure 5. The mean age of currently married men among married-couple families in the SIPP survey in 1992 was 47.4 years, about 3 years older than their wives. Looking at age groups of men 5 years older than that of women, we see fairly close parity distributions of children ever born between men and women (table 1).

For example, among 20-to-24 year old women, 66 percent were childless, 21 percent of them had one child, 10 percent had two children and 4 percent had 3 or more children compared to 59 percent, 20 percent, 15 percent and 6 percent, respectively, for men 25 to 29 years old. These parity differences in fertility are generally within a few percentage points for persons within the principal child-bearing years.

For men 40 to 44 years old, 19 percent were childless, 16 percent had one child, 37 percent had two children, 17 percent had 3 children and 11 percent had 4 or more children: women 35 to 39 years old reported similar distributions of children, generally within 1 percentage point of the estimates for men. These groups of men and slightly younger women also reported having about 1.9 children each. Overall, aggregate comparisons of fertility between men and women taking into account likely differences in age appear very consistent and lend confidence to the overall validity of the responses reported by men (figure 5).

Figure 5.  
**Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Persons by Age and Sex:**  
**SIPP 1992**



Source: Table 1 and unpublished tabulations

### Differences in Fertility by Marital Status

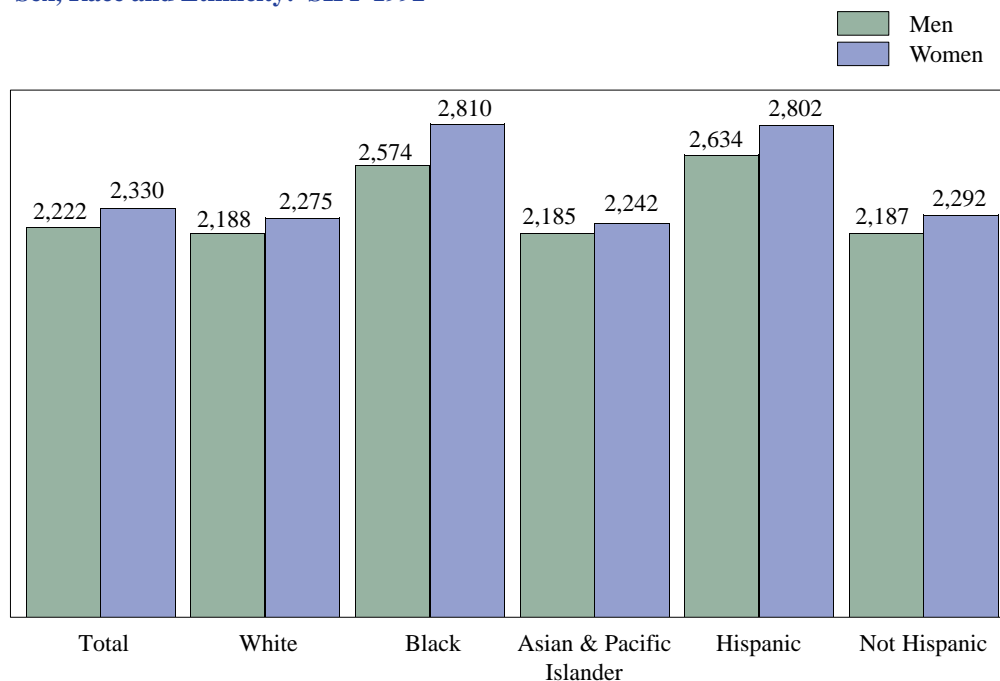
Approximately 75 percent of men and 80 percent of women 18 years old and over in 1992 had been married at least once. Reported levels of childbearing were very close between married men and women: ever-married men reported an average of 2.2 children each compared to 2.3 children per woman (Figure 6).

Fertility was higher among Black married men with 2.6 children each than it was for White men and Asian and Pacific Islander men with 2.2 children each (table 3B). Similarly, fertility rates were also higher for ever-married Black women than for White women or Asian and Pacific Islander women. Among both men and women, Hispanics had higher levels of children ever born than among non-Hispanics.

Fertility rates were generally lower among ever-married men who have had 1 or more years of college, were employed in white collar jobs, who lived in the Northeast and in metropolitan areas, and who reported family incomes of \$4,500 or more per month (table 3B). Again, these same patterns of differences were also evident among ever-married women. Apparently, for purposes of detecting basic socioeconomic differences in fertility, asking men about the number of children they had ever fathered will yield the analyst with not much more information than if a survey was taken with the traditional "female only" universe. This is basically the same conclusion that Bachrach et al. (1992) reached in their analysis of data from the National Survey of Families and Households.



Figure 6.  
**Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Ever-Married Persons by  
 Sex, Race and Ethnicity: SIPP 1992**



Source: Table 3B

Table 3.  
**Children Ever Born per 1,000 Persons and Percent Childless,  
 by Selected Characteristics: SIPP 1992**

Part B. Ever Married  
 (Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Men <sup>1</sup>			Women		
	Number	Total births per 1,000 men	Percent childless	Number	Total births per 1,000 women	Percent childless
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,464</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>78,229</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>13.6</b>
<b>AGE</b>						
18 and 19 years	66	(B)	(B)	207	688	39.9
20 to 24 years	1,473	773	46.0	3,108	1,040	34.6
25 to 29 years	4,824	1,118	35.2	7,029	1,343	29.3
30 to 34 years	7,654	1,514	23.8	9,333	1,810	16.2
35 to 39 years	8,223	1,905	16.8	9,425	2,038	12.8
40 to 44 years	7,858	2,091	12.2	8,717	2,088	11.1
45 to 64 years	20,263	2,731	8.1	23,536	2,910	7.6
65 years and over	11,104	2,789	11.1	16,876	2,767	11.8
<b>RACE</b>						
White	54,339	2,188	15.4	67,699	2,275	13.8
Black	5,104	2,574	14.1	7,764	2,810	11.5
American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut	416	2,441	17.7	530	2,799	10.1
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,605	2,185	16.5	2,236	2,242	18.0
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>						
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	4,767	2,634	11.5	5,948	2,802	9.1
Not Hispanic	56,697	2,187	15.7	72,281	2,292	14.0

Characteristic	Men <sup>1</sup>			Women		
	Number	Total births per 1,000 men	Percent childless	Number	Total births per 1,000 women	Percent childless
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>						
Not a high school graduate	13,161	2,830	12.1	17,125	3,078	9.3
High school, 4 years	21,267	2,174	13.8	31,850	2,326	11.1
College: 1 or more years	27,036	1,963	18.2	29,254	1,897	19.0
1 to 3 years	11,710	1,987	16.5	15,425	2,047	14.8
4 or more years	15,327	1,945	19.5	13,829	1,730	23.6
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>						
Worked all or some weeks	45,009	2,062	16.4	41,581	2,042	16.6
No job last month	16,456	2,660	12.6	36,648	2,657	10.3
<b>OCCUPATION</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,010</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>41,581</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>16.6</b>
Managerial and professional	12,691	1,959	18.4	12,393	1,737	22.5
Technical, sales and admin. support	9,223	1,893	18.8	17,711	2,007	15.6
Service occupations	3,372	2,064	18.6	6,739	2,500	11.1
Farming, forestry and fishing	1,728	2,650	11.0	369	2,306	20.3
Precision prod., craft and repair	8,910	2,179	12.8	857	2,197	11.3
Operators, fabricators and laborers	8,359	2,201	14.3	3,403	2,405	11.2
Armed forces	727	1,531	19.5	110	769	48.2
<b>MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME<sup>3</sup></b>						
Less than \$1,500	11,035	2,467	15.5	20,768	2,637	12.5
\$1,500 to \$2,999	19,376	2,237	15.1	23,485	2,339	12.6
\$3,000 to \$4,499	13,851	2,154	14.6	15,392	2,197	13.5
\$4,500 and over	16,714	2,096	16.2	17,988	2,090	16.3
<b>REGION</b>						
Northeast	11,767	2,119	15.9	15,569	2,235	14.6
Midwest	15,358	2,295	14.3	19,633	2,420	12.4
South	21,864	2,208	15.2	27,650	2,324	13.5
West	12,474	2,253	16.4	15,376	2,324	14.6
<b>METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE</b>						
Metropolitan	46,048	2,185	15.9	59,164	2,268	14.4
In central cities	15,844	2,134	18.3	21,926	2,265	16.0
Outside central cities	30,204	2,211	14.7	37,237	2,269	13.4
Nonmetropolitan	15,416	2,332	13.7	19,065	2,525	11.4

(B) Base too small to show derived measure

<sup>1</sup> Number of males reporting on children ever born.

<sup>2</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes those who did not report income.

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992

However, a very different picture emerges when one attempts to use fertility data for never-married men. While patterns of differences in fertility rates for never-married men are similar to that of never-married women (e.g. Blacks higher than Whites, not high school graduates higher than those with 1 or more years of college), the average number of children ever born per never-married woman was about 0.3 births higher than it was for a never-married man (table 3C). For persons in their thirties, reported levels of fertility were about 0.5 children higher for women than for men. Overall differences are even larger between never-married Black men and women than their ever-married counterparts: never-married Black women reported having an average of 1.2 births each while never-married Black men reported an average of 0.5 children (figure 7).

Table 3.  
**Children Ever Born per 1,000 Persons and Percent  
 Childless, by Selected Characteristics: SIPP 1992**

Part C. Never Married

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Men <sup>1</sup>			Women		
	Number	Total births per 1,000 men	Percent childless	Number	Total births per 1,000 women	Percent childless
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,212</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>19,133</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>76.5</b>
<b>AGE</b>						
18 and 19 years	2,991	20	98.5	3,222	152	87.8
20 to 24 years	6,681	108	90.9	6,484	286	80.5
25 to 29 years	4,093	178	87.2	3,234	546	71.0
30 to 34 years	2,529	266	83.5	1,949	794	62.2
35 to 39 years	1,501	191	90.0	1,273	809	64.2
40 to 44 years	799	316	84.5	863	584	70.5
45 to 64 years	1,160	193	92.1	1,288	867	69.9
65 years and over	457	330	88.5	820	236	91.8
<b>RACE</b>						
White	16,365	98	93.3	14,387	248	85.1
Black	2,980	475	71.7	3,979	1,154	44.9
American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut	109	241	75.9	147	711	60.7
Asian and Pacific Islander	758	66	94.5	621	375	83.2
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>						
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	2,289	302	81.0	2,035	779	64.2
Not Hispanic	17,923	134	91.2	17,098	404	77.9
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>						
Not a high school graduate	4,097	311	82.9	3,339	1,089	53.3
High school, 4 years	7,272	178	87.5	6,737	493	71.8
College: 1 or more years	8,843	60	95.4	9,056	170	88.5
1 to 3 years	5,133	85	93.8	5,443	204	85.8
4 or more years	3,710	26	97.7	3,614	120	92.7
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>						
Worked all or some weeks	14,378	138	90.4	12,353	287	82.9
No job last month	5,835	190	89.3	6,780	731	64.7
<b>OCCUPATION</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,377</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>12,353</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>82.9</b>
Managerial and professional	2,539	68	95.7	2,986	150	90.4
Technical, sales and admin. support	3,449	88	93.8	5,595	221	84.6
Service occupations	2,308	171	87.9	2,504	501	74.2
Farming, forestry and fishing	648	314	84.9	91	133	86.7
Precision prod., craft and repair	1,986	192	85.8	161	209	86.6
Operators, fabricators and laborers	3,383	155	88.1	999	550	72.2
Armed forces	64	75	92.5	16	(B)	(B)
<b>MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME<sup>3</sup></b>						
Less than \$1,500	5,725	262	84.8	7,090	778	62.6
\$1,500 to \$2,999	5,522	163	87.9	4,850	371	79.2
\$3,000 to \$4,499	3,525	95	94.0	2,702	174	86.6
\$4,500 and over	5,068	47	96.1	3,941	116	91.6

Characteristic	Men <sup>1</sup>			Women		
	Number	Total births per 1,000 men	Percent childless	Number	Total births per 1,000 women	Percent childless
<b>REGION</b>						
Northeast	4,639	131	92.6	4,656	427	78.6
Midwest	4,797	103	92.0	4,567	433	76.7
South	6,383	193	87.7	6,042	489	74.6
West	4,394	174	88.5	3,868	408	76.5
<b>METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE</b>						
Metropolitan	16,374	152	90.0	15,768	444	76.8
In central cities	7,051	192	88.1	7,504	627	69.8
Outside central cities	9,323	121	91.5	8,264	277	83.2
Nonmetropolitan	3,838	161	90.0	3,365	448	74.9

(B) Base too small to show derived measure.

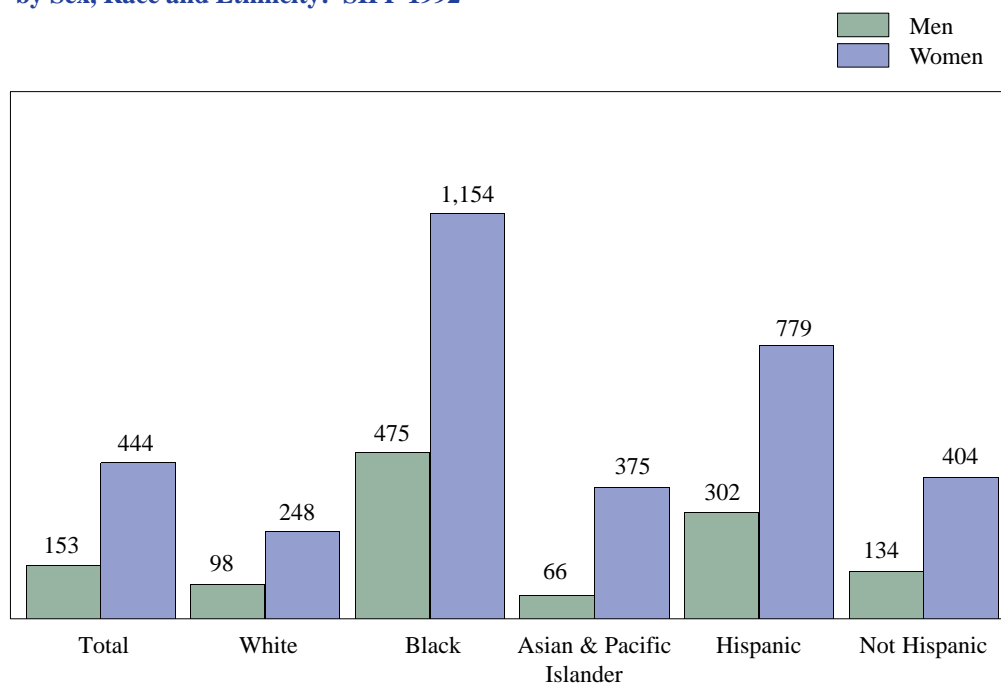
<sup>1</sup> Number of males reporting on children ever born.

<sup>2</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes those who did not report income.

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992

Figure 7.  
**Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Never-Married Persons  
by Sex, Race and Ethnicity: SIPP 1992**



Source: Table 3C

Of course, not all births to never-married women were fathered by never-married men (and vice versa) so one would not expect an exact agreement in childbearing levels. It is also possible that a significant number of births to never-married women may have been fathered by married men who chose not to reveal this information in the survey. In addition, births to never-married women may have also been fathered by men who themselves were single at the time of child's birth but who subsequently married someone other than their child's mother by the time of the survey.

However, because of the high non-reporting rates among never-married men (14 percent) compared to ever-married men (6 percent, table 2) and the fact that not all men may be aware of the fact that they have fathered a child, the level of fertility reported by never-married men should be treated with caution and should be considered less reliable than data reported by women.

The closer agreement between men and women in married-couple families is undoubtedly due to more consistent reporting of births in wedlock among husbands and wives and the fact that wives, as household respondents, often report the information for their husbands themselves, thus insuring consistency in reporting patterns (figure 6).

## Childlessness

In 1992, 34 percent of men 18 years old and over were childless compared to 26 percent for women (table 3A). Reported rates of childlessness were consistently higher among men than women regardless of race or ethnic origin and in all regions of the country. Male-female differences in levels of childlessness tend to diminish with age to only 1 or 2 percentage points by age 40 as both men and women near the end of their childbearing years.

## Married Persons

Overall, 15 percent of ever-married men and 14 percent of ever-married women reported being childless in 1992. Ever-married women 40 to 44 years old who have almost completed their child-bearing period reported levels of childlessness of 11 percent not different from the 12 percent reported by that of men in the same age (table 3B). Consistency in childlessness levels was also noted between men and women in the age groups over 45 years old.

Among ever-married men, childlessness increased with higher levels of education. For example, 20 percent of ever-married men with 4 or more years of college education were childless, whereas only 12 percent with less than a high school education were childless. Childlessness was also highest among those who worked all or some weeks in the month prior to the survey (16 percent) compared to 13 percent who had no job last month. Little variation in levels of childlessness was reported by men on a regional basis although men living in central cities tended to have higher rates of childlessness than men living in suburban or nonmetropolitan areas. This may be partly explained by the fact that men living in central cities are younger than men living in other areas: 41 percent of men living in central cities were under 35 years old compared to 37 and 30 percent of men living in suburban and nonmetropolitan areas, respectively.

## Never-Married Men

Among never-married men 18 years old and over in 1992, 90 percent reported that they were childless compared to 77 percent of never-married women. Men reported uniformly higher levels of childlessness than did women for virtually all of the population groups shown in table 3C. Large male-female discrepancies in childlessness among never-married men and women were noted, more for Blacks than for Whites, for non-high school graduates than persons with 4 or more years of college education, for the jobless than the employed, and for persons with family incomes of less than \$1,500 per month than for those whose monthly income was \$4,500 and over.

Differences in levels of childlessness by region between men and women were still large but were more uniform, ranging from 12 to 16 percent. Differences in childlessness between men and women were higher among residents of central cities (18 percent) than among men and women living in suburban areas (8 percent). Suburban areas have proportionately more White households, which as we have previously shown produce more consistent reporting of fertility data between men and women.

These variations in male-female differences noted among different socioeconomic groups also suggest that in addition to an overall under-reporting of the number of children ever born by never-married men, there exists a secondary bias in that those never-married men most likely to have fathered children out-of-wedlock were also those most likely not respond to the fertility question on the SIPP.

## Married-Couple Families and Fertility

The survey provided fertility information for an estimated 51 million men 18 years old and over who were husbands living in married-couple families in 1992. Fewer than 3 percent (1.4 million) were under 25 years, 21 percent were 25 to 34 years old, 26 percent were 35 to 44 years old and 50 percent were 45 years old and over (table 4A).

The fertility for married White and Asian and Pacific Islander men was about 2.2 births compared to 2.5 births for Black men and 2.6 births for American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut men. Overall, extremely close agreement was found in the average number of children ever born reported by all husbands (2,249 births per 1,000) and wives (2,248 births per 1,000). Differences in fertility rates between husbands and wives by race were minimal (tables 4A and 4B).

Table 4.

### Children Ever Born per 1,000 Persons in Married-Couple Families, by Selected Characteristics: SIPP 1992

#### Part A. Husbands

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	All ages			Husbands 18 to 24 years			Husbands 25 to 34 years			Husbands 35 to 44 years			Husbands 45 years and over		
	Num-ber of hus-bands	Chil-dren ever born per 1,000 hus-bands	Per-cent child-less	Num-ber of hus-bands	Chil-dren ever born per 1,000 hus-bands	Per-cent child-less	Num-ber of hus-bands	Chil-dren ever born per 1,000 hus-bands	Per-cent child-less	Num-ber of hus-bands	Chil-dren ever born per 1,000 hus-bands	Per-cent child-less	Num-ber of hus-bands	Chil-dren ever born per 1,000 hus-bands	Per-cent child-less
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,555</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>10,601</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>13,179</b>	<b>2,059</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>25,423</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>RACE</b>															
White	45,394	2,229	14.6	1,238	769	44.6	9,396	1,344	28.0	11,503	2,039	13.3	23,257	2,758	8.2
Black	3,418	2,510	13.8	85	741	46.7	831	1,518	25.1	1,046	2,424	8.0	1,456	3,241	9.7
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,428	2,193	16.6	16	(B)	(B)	309	976	38.2	510	1,761	18.1	593	3,207	3.6
American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut	315	2,556	15.1	14	(B)	(B)	66	(B)	(B)	120	(B)	(B)	116	(B)	(B)
<b>HISPANIC</b>															
Hispanic <sup>1</sup>	3,772	2,646	9.8	216	920	28.8	1,237	1,725	15.4	1,032	2,742	6.0	1,288	3,742	4.2
Not Hispanic	46,783	2,217	15.0	1,137	744	48.3	9,364	1,300	29.6	12,147	2,001	13.7	24,135	2,750	8.4
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>															
Less than high school	10,240	2,898	10.5	329	1,010	32.5	1,480	1,777	16.5	1,399	2,779	8.1	7,033	3,245	8.7
High school, 4 years	17,202	2,196	13.4	638	780	44.3	4,115	1,490	22.2	4,450	2,020	11.5	7,999	2,770	7.4
College: 1 or more years	23,114	2,000	17.3	386	554	57.6	5,007	1,108	36.1	7,330	1,946	14.9	10,391	2,522	8.3
1 to 3 years	9,803	2,036	15.3	291	635	52.1	2,264	1,210	29.2	3,124	2,010	12.3	4,124	2,608	7.3
4 or more years	13,311	1,974	18.7	95	(B)	(B)	2,743	1,024	41.8	4,205	1,899	16.9	6,267	2,465	9.0
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>															
Worked all or some weeks	38,104	2,086	15.7	1,204	713	46.8	9,829	1,338	28.6	12,260	2,045	12.6	14,810	2,728	7.2
No job last month	12,451	2,747	11.1	149	1,245	32.6	772	1,496	19.4	918	2,255	19.1	10,612	2,901	9.5

Characteristic	All ages			Husbands 18 to 24 years			Husbands 25 to 34 years			Husbands 35 to 44 years			Husbands 45 years and over		
	Num- ber of hus- bands	Chil- dren ever born per 1,000 hus- bands	Per- cent child- less	Num- ber of hus- bands	Chil- dren ever born per 1,000 hus- bands	Per- cent child- less	Num- ber of hus- bands	Chil- dren ever born per 1,000 hus- bands	Per- cent child- less	Num- ber of hus- bands	Chil- dren ever born per 1,000 hus- bands	Per- cent child- less	Num- ber of hus- bands	Chil- dren ever born per 1,000 hus- bands	Per- cent child- less

**MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME<sup>2</sup>**

Less than \$1,500	6,902	2,560	13.5	490	1,099	30.3	1,360	1,563	19.4	1,078	2,615	11.1	3,974	3,066	10
\$1,500 to \$2,999	15,775	2,303	14.4	543	631	48.8	3,807	1,431	24.8	3,545	2,249	10.3	7,880	2,864	8.7
\$3,000 to \$4,499	12,257	2,170	14.1	204	517	61.9	3,007	1,369	27.9	3,802	1,991	11.7	5,243	2,823	6.2
\$4,500 and over	15,423	2,121	15.5	90	(B)	(B)	2,394	1,076	37.8	4,711	1,840	16.6	8,228	2,604	7.9

**POVERTY LEVEL<sup>2</sup>**

Below poverty level	3,232	2,833	10.7	286	1,370	21.0	902	1,856	13.5	874	3,032	9.8	1,169	3,798	6.8
Above poverty level	47,242	2,209	14.8	1050	612	51.4	9,680	1,302	29.3	12,293	1,989	13.3	24,220	2,753	8.2

**REGION**

Northeast	9,723	2,165	15.5	145	784	51.0	1,955	1,225	33.2	2,309	1,949	12.5	5,313	2,643	9.2
Midwest	12,918	2,333	13.3	308	1,114	33.7	2,590	1,347	28.2	3,490	2,173	10.6	6,530	2,866	8.5
South	17,962	2,201	14.8	652	614	51.3	3,941	1,348	27.6	4,666	2,029	13.4	8,702	2,799	7.1
West	9,953	2,307	14.8	247	753	40.2	2,115	1,471	23.5	2,713	2,058	16.1	4,879	2,885	9.1

**PLACE OF BIRTH**

Native born	45,431	2,226	14.8	1,213	749	46.3	9,299	1,348	28.2	11,743	2,017	13.2	23,176	2,760	8.5
Foreign born <sup>3</sup>	5,124	2,453	13.0	140	965	36.2	1,302	1,363	26.1	1,435	2,403	11.6	2,247	3,210	4.8
Asia	1,174	2,269	14.5	11	(B)	(B)	224	807	37.4	415	1,776	16.7	524	3,323	2.1
Europe <sup>4</sup>	1,144	2,042	14.5	20	(B)	(B)	176	(B)	(B)	253	1,839	14.1	695	2,365	9.9
Northern America <sup>5</sup>	147	(B)	(B)	5	(B)	(B)	16	(B)	(B)	30	(B)	(B)	97	(B)	(B)
Latin America	2,054	2,897	7.8	100	(B)	(B)	719	1,711	14.0	554	3,310	3.5	681	4,093	1.5

<sup>1</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.<sup>2</sup> Excludes persons who did not report income.<sup>3</sup> Includes countries not shown separately and respondents who did not specify country of birth.<sup>4</sup> Excludes the Soviet Union.<sup>5</sup> Consists of Canada only.

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992.

Table 4.  
**Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Persons in Married–Couple Families, by  
 Selected Characteristics: SIPP 1992**

Part B. Wives

(Numbers in thousands. Limited to married–couple families with husbands reporting on children ever born)

Characteristic	All ages			Wives 18 to 24 years			Wives 25 to 34 years			Wives 35 to 44 years			Wives 45 years and over		
	Num- ber of wives	Chil- dren ever born per 1,000 wives	Per- cent child- less	Num- ber of wives	Chil- dren ever born per 1,000 wives	Per- cent child- less	Num- ber of wives	Chil- dren ever born per 1,000 wives	Per- cent child- less	Num- ber of wives	Chil- dren ever born per 1,000 wives	Per- cent child- less	Num- ber of wives	Chil- dren ever born per 1,000 wives	Per- cent child- less
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,555</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>12,473</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>13,049</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>27,228</b>	<b>2,725</b>	<b>8.9</b>

**RACE**

White	45,286	2,228	13.8	2,347	943	37.6	10,980	1,566	22.3	11,459	2,082	11.7	20,500	2,810	7.7
Black	3,301	2,538	11.7	152	(B)	(B)	921	1,753	18.0	937	2,395	5.6	1,291	3,354	10.2
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,627	2,101	18.4	29	(B)	(B)	502	1,286	33.1	549	1,955	14.1	547	3,048	8.3
American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut	341	2,903	9.5	32	(B)	(B)	70	(B)	(B)	105	(B)	(B)	134	(B)	(B)

**HISPANIC**

Hispanic <sup>1</sup>	3,811	2,676	8.3	362	1,255	15.1	1,315	1,881	11.9	937	2,962	4.0	1,197	3,754	5.4
Not Hispanic	46,744	2,213	14.2	2,199	913	40.2	11,159	1,537	23.6	12,112	2,034	11.9	21,275	2,805	7.9

**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**

Less than high school	8,684	3,028	7.8	558	1,462	15.9	1,434	2,255	8.6	1,316	2,873	3.3	5,376	3,435	7.9
High school, 4 years	21,050	2,313	10.7	1,174	1,006	31.6	4,873	1,741	16.5	5,625	2,137	9.3	11,917	2,715	7.6
College: 1 or more years	20,821	1,858	19.3	829	561	58.0	6,166	1,282	30.2	6,617	1,893	14.9	7,209	2,466	9.5
1 to 3 years	10,444	1,984	15.4	602	697	48.9	3,160	1,469	21.8	3,045	1,995	11.5	3,637	2,635	7.5
4 or more years	10,377	1,730	23.3	227	201	82.1	3,006	1,086	39.1	3,572	1,806	17.9	3,572	2,295	11.6

**LABOR FORCE STATUS**

Worked all or some weeks	28,917	1,985	17.4	1,448	727	48.4	8,315	1,372	28.0	9,517	1,993	12.6	9,637	2,696	8.3
No job last month	21,638	2,600	8.9	1,113	1,265	21.4	4,158	1,975	11.1	3,532	2,391	7.8	12,835	2,975	7.4

**MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME<sup>2</sup>**

Less than \$1,500	6,902	2,619	10.9	715	1,290	21.1	1,555	1,984	12.4	903	2,324	13.2	3,728	3,210	7.8
\$1,500 to \$2,999	15,775	2,339	12.6	1,165	934	36.3	4,083	1,683	18.6	3,230	2,376	5.7	7,298	2,914	8.5
\$3,000 to \$4,499	12,257	2,140	13.9	457	668	52.8	3,684	1,547	22.5	3,600	2,155	8.2	4,516	2,762	7.5
\$4,500 and over	15,423	2,081	16.0	191	(B)	(B)	3,108	1,260	32.1	5,268	1,860	16.4	6,856	2,663	7.3

**POVERTY LEVEL<sup>2</sup>**

Below poverty level	3,232	2,850	8.1	456	1,418	19.0	1,094	2,386	7.0	696	2,977	9.7	986	3,937	3.3
Above poverty level	47,242	2,208	14.1	2,083	863	40.6	11,367	1,495	23.8	12,329	2,054	11.4	21,462	2,806	8.0



Characteristic	All ages			Wives 18 to 24 years			Wives 25 to 34 years			Wives 35 to 44 years			Wives 45 years and over		
	Num- ber of wives	Chil- dren ever born per 1,000 wives	Per- cent child- less	Num- ber of wives	Chil- dren ever born per 1,000 wives	Per- cent child- less	Num- ber of wives	Chil- dren ever born per 1,000 wives	Per- cent child- less	Num- ber of wives	Chil- dren ever born per 1,000 wives	Per- cent child- less	Num- ber of wives	Chil- dren ever born per 1,000 wives	Per- cent child- less

**REGION**

Northeast	9,723	2,174	14.5	284	926	48.0	2,349	1,500	25.2	2,370	1,886	12.6	4,721	2,730	8.1
Midwest	12,918	2,368	13.2	636	1,095	36.6	3,079	1,581	22.1	3,272	2,217	10.2	5,930	2,997	7.6
South	17,962	2,177	13.5	1,146	894	34.6	4,448	1,536	22.5	4,767	2,139	9.1	7,601	2,770	7.8
West	9,953	2,293	14.3	495	965	35.2	2,597	1,694	19.9	2,641	2,082	15.4	4,220	2,949	7.7

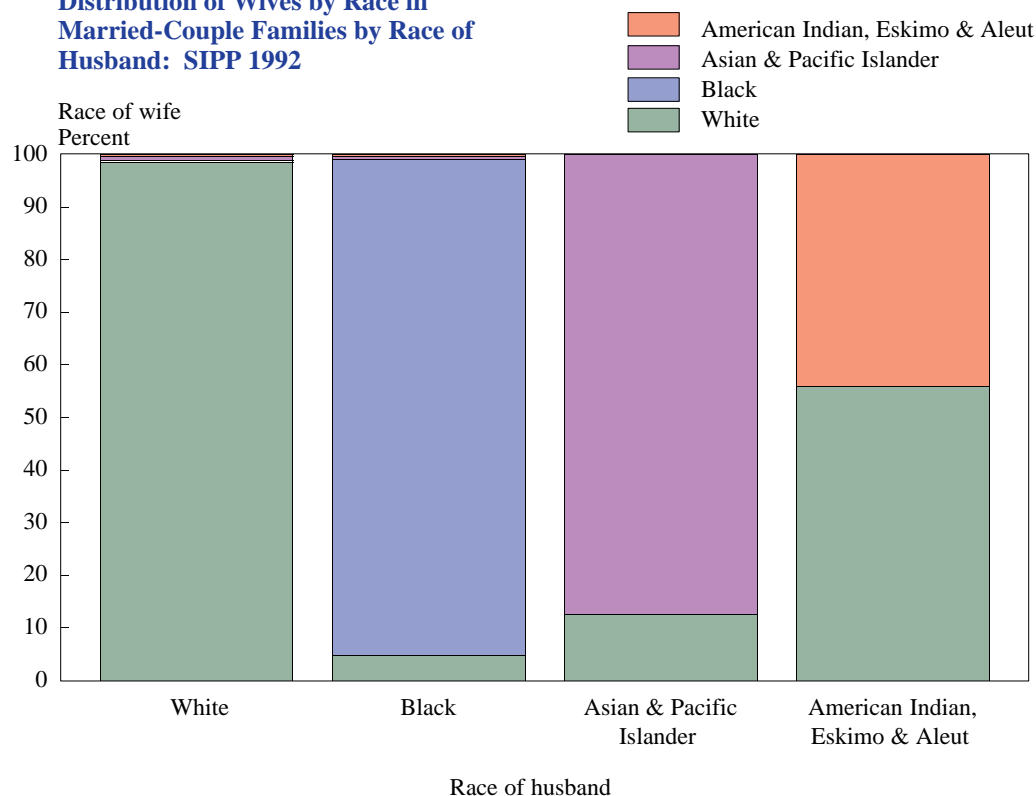
**PLACE OF BIRTH**

Native born	45,204	2,239	13.8	2,279	952	38.1	10,877	1,566	22.9	11,586	2,068	11.5	20,461	2,836	7.6
Foreign born <sup>3</sup>	5,351	2,330	13.1	281	1,038	25.3	1,596	1,620	18.6	1,463	2,360	9.9	2,011	3,052	9.3
Asia	1,434	2,118	16.1	30	(B)	(B)	376	1,238	25.1	523	1,934	14.6	505	3,042	10.0
Europe <sup>4</sup>	1,253	2,008	17.6	15	(B)	(B)	279	1,397	25.8	239	1,750	16.9	720	2,374	12.9
Northern America <sup>5</sup>	166	1,924	18.2	10	(B)	(B)	15	(B)	(B)	36	(B)	(B)	105	(B)	(B)
Latin America	1,961	2,752	6.3	195	1,288	11.2	744	1,983	7.5	525	3,069	3.2	498	4,140	5.7

<sup>1</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.<sup>2</sup> Excludes persons who did not report income.<sup>3</sup> Includes countries not shown separately and respondents who did not specify country of birth.<sup>4</sup> Excludes the Soviet Union.<sup>5</sup> Consists of Canada only.

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992

Figure 8.  
**Distribution of Wives by Race in  
 Married-Couple Families by Race of  
 Husband: SIPP 1992**



Source: Unpublished tabulations

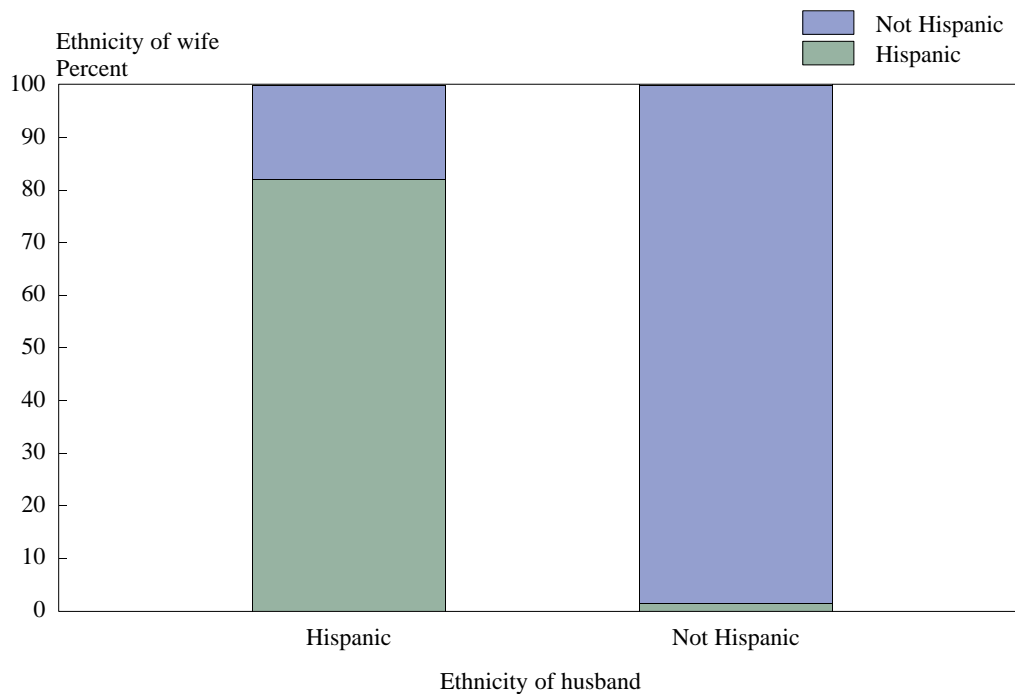
### Interracial Married-Couple Families

Out of 51 million husbands in married-couple families, about 9 out of 10 were White (45 million), while another, 3.4 million were Black, with the rest belonging to other races (table 5). Hispanic husbands numbered 3.8 million compared to 46.8 million non-Hispanic husbands in married-couple families. Of the total 45 million husbands in married-couple families who stated their race as White, only one percent stated that their wife belonged to a non-white race (figure 8). Of the 3.4 million Black married men, 6 percent of them were married to women who belonged to other races, mostly (5 percent) to White women. About 13 percent of Asian and Pacific Islander men were in interracial marriages, mostly to White women. Husbands who were either American Indians, Eskimos or Aleuts recorded the highest proportion of interracial marriages, reaching about one-half of these married-couple families. Only 2 percent of husbands not of Hispanic origin were married to Hispanic women compared to 18 percent of Hispanic men who had non-Hispanic wives (figure 9).

Married-couple families with Hispanic husbands had 2.6 children per husband compared to 2.2 children for non-Hispanic husbands (table 5 and figure 10). A notable difference emerged when Hispanic men married non-Hispanic women: couples with both spouses of Hispanic origin averaged 2.8 children each compared with 1.8 children each when the wife was not of Hispanic origin.

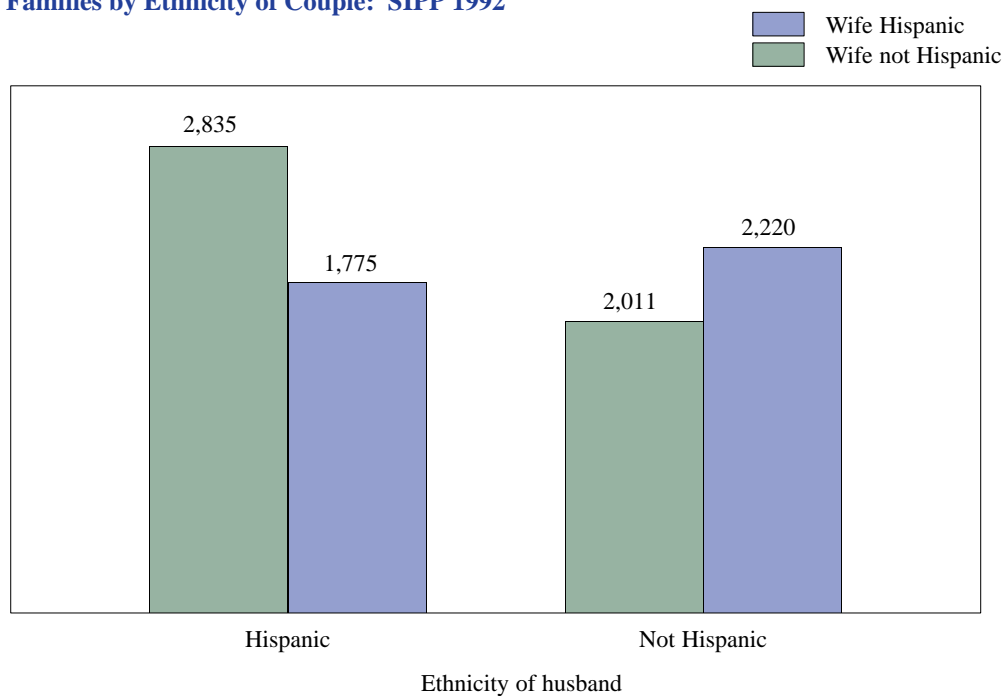
Interethnic marriages between Hispanic husbands and non-Hispanic wives also had relatively high levels of childlessness (22 percent), approximately three times as high as when both spouses were Hispanic (7 percent).

Figure 9.  
**Distribution of Wives by Ethnicity in Married-Couple  
Families by Ethnicity of Husband: SIPP 1992**



Source: Table 5

Figure 10.  
**Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Husbands in Married-Couple  
Families by Ethnicity of Couple: SIPP 1992**



Source: Table 5

Table 5.  
**Children Ever Born and Percent Childless Among Husbands in Married–Couple Families by Race and Hispanic Origin: SIPP 1992**

(Numbers in thousands. Limited to married–couple families with husband reporting on children ever born)

Characteristic	Number	Births per 1,000 husbands	Percent childless	Mean duration of current marriage
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,555</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>
<b>RACE OF HUSBAND</b>				
White	45,394	2,229	14.6	20.7
Black	3,418	2,510	13.8	16.6
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,428	2,193	16.6	16.3
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HUSBAND</b>				
Hispanic	3,772	2,646	9.8	15.6
Not Hispanic	46,783	2,217	15.0	20.6
Husband Hispanic:				
Wife Hispanic	3,098	2,835	7.1	16.4
Wife not Hispanic	674	1,775	22.2	11.4
Husband not Hispanic:				
Wife Hispanic	712	2,011	18.7	13.5
Wife not Hispanic	46,070	2,220	14.9	20.7

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992.

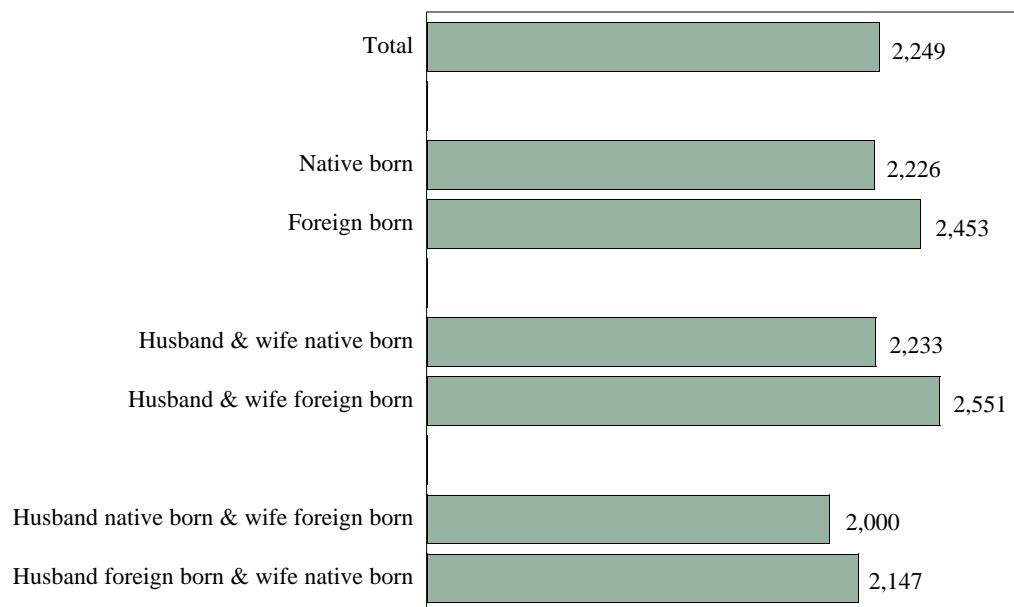
These data document that marriages between Hispanics and non-Hispanics produce relatively smaller families than when both spouses were Hispanic. To the extent that residential and educational enrollment patterns are often racially and ethnically segregated, interethnic couples may meet later in life and hence begin family formation at older ages. This would have an inhibiting effect on the fertility of these couples. For example, if Hispanic spouses were born outside the United States and met their mates after migrating to the United States, relatively low fertility rates would not be uncommon. Hispanic husbands whose wife was not Hispanic had a shorter duration of current marriage (11.4 years) than those whose wife was also Hispanic (16.4 years).

### Place of Birth of Married–Couple Families

Table 6 shows the fertility among husbands in married–couple families by the place of birth of couples. Foreign-born husbands 18 years old and over in married–couple families had a fertility rate of 2.5 children per couple compared to 2.2 children among native-born husbands (figure 11). Out of these 5.1 million foreign-born husbands, 3.9 million reported that their wife was also born abroad (table 6). By comparison, 97 percent of native-born husbands reported that their spouse was also native born. Significantly lower fertility rates were observed when the nativity of these couples was not the same than when both spouses were of the same nativity. For example, when both husband and wife were foreign-born, husbands reported that they had an average of 2.6 children. When foreign-born husbands were married to native-born wives, the husbands reported having had 2.1 children. Similarly, low rates of fertility emerged when native-born husbands married foreign-born wives (2.0 children). It is possible that lower fertility norms of either native-born spouse may significantly affect the couples fertility.

Postponements in marriage caused by immigration may lead to shorter marital durations. In general, native-born husbands in married–couple families were living longer in their current marriage (20.6 years) compared with 17.3 years for foreign-born husbands.

Figure 11.  
**Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Husbands by  
 Place of Birth: SIPP 1992**



Source: Table 6

Table 6.  
**Children Ever Born and Percent Childless Among Husbands in Married–Couple Families  
 by Place of Birth: SIPP 1992**

(Numbers in thousands. Limited to married–couple families with husband reporting on children ever born)

Place of birth	Number	Births per 1,000 husbands	Percent child- less	Mean duration of current marriage
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,555</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>
Husband native born	45,431	2,226	14.8	20.6
Husband foreign born	5,124	2,453	13.0	17.3
Husband and wife native born	43,965	2,233	14.7	20.6
Husband and wife foreign born	3,885	2,551	10.8	17.7
Husband native born–wife foreign born	1,466	2,000	17.8	19.1
Husband foreign born and wife native born	1,239	2,147	19.6	16.1

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992

## Fertility Patterns of Native-Born and Foreign-Born Men

There were 18 million foreign-born persons 18 years old and over in the U.S. in 1992 (table 7); 8.1 million were men and 9.6 million were women. About 65 percent of foreign-born men and 60 percent of women were in the principal childbearing ages under 45 years of age. Overall, foreign-born men had about 1.9 children each (figure 12). Among major geographical regions, the highest male fertility rates were among men born in Latin America (2.2 children each) with men born in Mexico reporting fertility rates of 2.3 children each.

Considerable variation existed in fertility rates of men from Asia as children ever born rates ranged from as low as 1.0 children each among men from Japan to 2.1 children each among men from the Philippines (figure 13).

Overall, foreign-born men 45 years and over averaged 3 children each. Men born in Mexico had about 5 children each compared with 4 children for women in the same age group (table 7).

The average number of children ever born for foreign-born women was slightly higher (2.1) than that of foreign-born men (1.9 births). Women born in the Philippines and Mexico experienced high fertility rates (at least 2.5 children per woman). Below replacement fertility rates (under 2 children per woman) was evident among women born in Asian countries such as India, China, Japan and Korea (1.4 children). Overall, about 32 percent of foreign-born men were childless compared to 24 percent for women.

In general, fertility rates for foreign-born men exceeded those of their native-born counterparts for most ages over 30 years (table 8). Foreign-born women also have slightly higher fertility rates than native-born women, an average of only 0.1 births higher for all women 18 years old and over. Overall, about 32 percent of foreign-born men were childless compared to 24 percent for women.

Table 7.

### Fertility of Foreign-Born Persons 18 Years and Over by Sex and Place of Birth: SIPP 1992

(Numbers in thousands)

Place of Birth	Total			18 to 44 years			45 years and over		
	Num- ber	Total births per 1,000 men	Percent child- less	Num- ber	Total births per 1,000 men	Percent childless	Num- ber	Total births per 1,000 men	Percent childless
<b>MEN</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,138</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>5,283</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>2,855</b>	<b>2,958</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Asia <sup>2</sup>	1,799	1,607	37.5	1,226	878	53.1	573	3,168	4.0
China	452	1,296	35.6	334	949	46.5	118	(B)	(B)
India	302	1,814	29.9	182	(B)	(B)	120	(B)	(B)
Japan	158	(B)	(B)	112	(B)	(B)	46	(B)	(B)
Korea	233	1,353	40.8	168	(B)	(B)	65	(B)	(B)
Philippines	395	2,082	30.9	240	874	50.8	155	(B)	(B)
Vietnam	203	1,604	54.2	168	(B)	(B)	35	(B)	(B)
Latin America <sup>2</sup>	3,535	2,161	28.5	2,632	1,590	36.1	904	3,827	6.3
Cuba	242	1,619	21.0	89	(B)	(B)	153	(B)	(B)
Mexico	2,104	2,333	29.5	1,700	1,699	35.5	404	4,995	3.9
Remainder of Latin America	1,189	1,969	28.2	843	1,415	37.2	346	3,316	6.4
Europe <sup>3</sup>	1,635	1,695	27.7	685	1,118	43.3	950	2,111	16.4
Northern America	232	1,533	35.7	110	633	60.3	122	2,343	13.4

Place of Birth	Total			18 to 44 years			45 years and over		
	Num-ber	Total births per 1,000 men	Percent child-less	Num-ber	Total births per 1,000 men	Percent childless	Num-ber	Total births per 1,000 men	Percent childless
<b>WOMEN</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,556</b>	<b>2,063</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>5,762</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>3,794</b>	<b>2,837</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Asia <sup>2</sup>	2,275	1,903	28.5	1,495	1,320	36.3	780	3,021	13.6
China	493	1,579	24.6	350	1,335	30.3	142	(B)	(B)
India	277	1,929	24.3	165	(B)	(B)	112	(B)	(B)
Japan	203	1,575	27.1	150	(B)	(B)	53	(B)	(B)
Korea	387	1,417	34.3	243	1,127	42.4	145	(B)	(B)
Philippines	463	2,637	21.1	255	1,421	28.1	208	4,130	12.5
Vietnam	287	2,322	33.1	213	1,495	42.5	74	(B)	(B)
Latin America <sup>2</sup>	3,754	2,292	21.1	2,697	1,828	24.0	1,057	3,478	13.7
Cuba	331	1,951	21.3	143	(B)	(B)	188	(B)	(B)
Mexico	1,990	2,500	19.7	1,530	1,997	21.3	460	4,172	14.4
Remainder of Latin America	1,433	2,083	23.0	1,024	1,612	27.7	409	3,264	11.2
Europe <sup>3</sup>	2,101	1,939	22.4	801	1,281	34.8	1,300	2,344	14.8
Northern America	327	1,658	28.5	101	(B)	(B)	226	1,943	18.1

(B) Base too small to show derived measure.

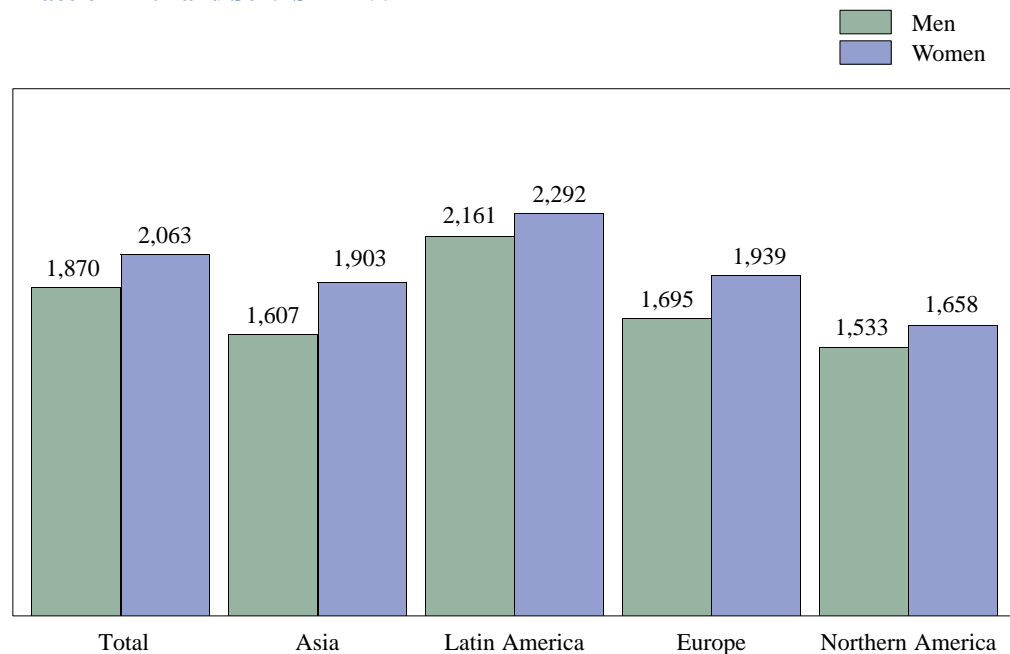
<sup>1</sup> Number of males reporting on children ever born.

<sup>2</sup> Includes all other countries in this region not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes the Soviet Union.

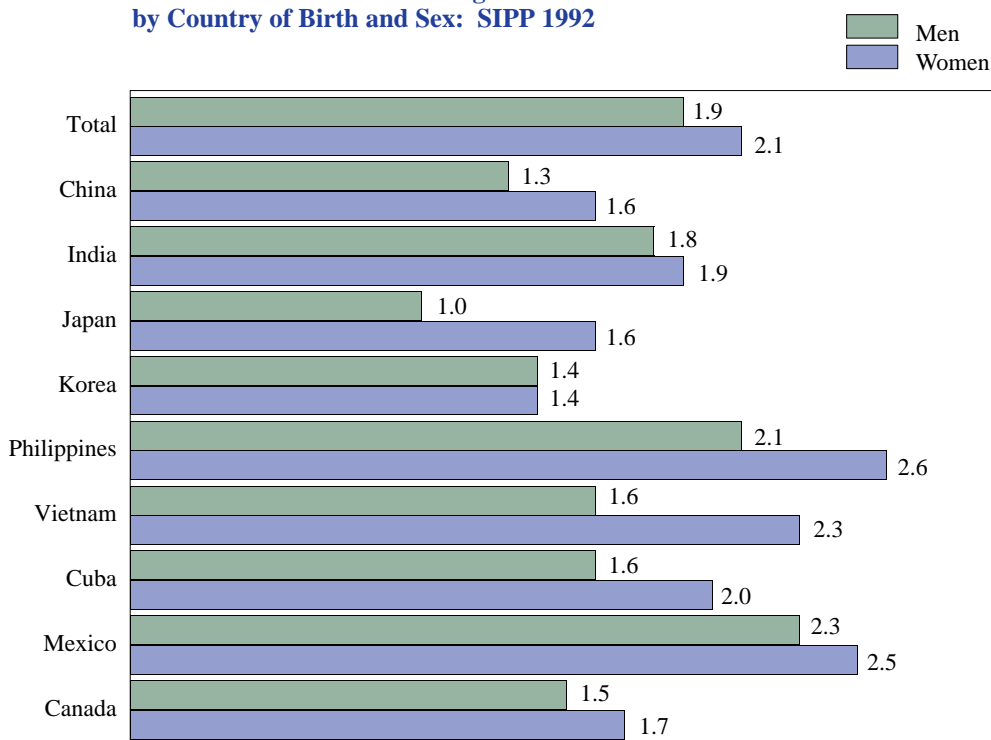
Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992.

Figure 12.  
**Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Foreign-Born Persons by  
 Place of Birth and Sex: SIPP 1992**



Source: Table 7

Figure 13.  
**Children Ever Born Per Foreign-Born Person  
 by Country of Birth and Sex: SIPP 1992**



Source: Table 7

## SUMMARY

In this paper, the quality of fertility data reported by men are examined based on responses collected in the 1992 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation. It was found that overall nonresponse rates on children ever born were higher for men than for women by slightly more than 1 percentage point (8.3 and 6.9 percent, respectively).

Regardless of race and Hispanic origin, never-married men had higher nonresponse rates than ever-married men. Nonresponse rates were also generally higher among never-married Black men, men with fewer years of school completed, and men in lower income classes although no differences in nonresponse rates were found among men by their employment status. The age profile of nonrespondents among never-married men tends to peak at ages 30 to 44, with lower rates among younger and older men. These findings are important to consider when analyzing fertility differences among men. Nonresponse patterns could be indicative of a reluctance among respondents to identify any children living elsewhere as they may be subject to providing child support for their children.

Keeping these potential response biases in mind, fertility differences are examined among men by several socioeconomic characteristics, including characteristics of wives of currently married men. Among currently married persons, the mean age of husbands was 47 years, about 3 years older than their spouses. Fertility rates reported by married men closely approximated those reported by their spouses. Married couples where one spouse was Hispanic and the other was not of Hispanic origin generally reported lower fertility rates compared to couples where both spouses were Hispanic. Fertility rates in married-couple families were also higher when both spouses were foreign-born compared to families where both spouses were native-born. Other than these married-couple comparisons, analysis of fertility behavior of men did not yield many new findings different from the traditional "female only" universe of Current Population Surveys conducted by the Census Bureau.



Fertility rates for never-married men, however, were considerably lower than reported by never-married women. Higher non-response rates for men, especially by those in economically disadvantaged groups which were most likely to have an out-of-wedlock birth, suggests that analysis of fertility data for single men still requires much caution.

Table 8.

**Fertility of Native-Born and Foreign-Born Persons 18 Years and Over by Age, Marital Status and Sex: SIPP 1992**

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Men <sup>1</sup>			Women		
	Number	Total births per 1,000 men	Percent childless	Number	Total births per 1,000 women	Percent childless
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81,676</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>97,362</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>26.0</b>
<b>Age</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,676</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>97,362</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>26.0</b>
18 and 19 years	3,057	30	97.5	3,429	185	84.9
20 to 24 years	8,153	228	82.8	9,592	530	65.6
25 to 29 years	8,917	687	59.1	10,262	1,092	42.4
30 to 34 years	10,183	1,204	38.6	11,282	1,635	24.1
35 to 39 years	9,724	1,641	28.1	10,697	1,892	18.9
40 to 44 years	8,657	1,927	18.9	9,580	1,953	16.4
45 to 64 years	21,423	2,593	12.6	24,824	2,804	10.8
65 years and over	11,561	2,692	14.1	17,696	2,650	15.5
<b>Marital Status</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,676</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>97,362</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>26.0</b>
Currently married	52,684	2,254	14.6	57,323	2,261	13.8
Married, spouse present	50,555	2,249	14.6	53,722	2,243	14.0
Married, spouse absent <sup>2</sup>	2,129	2,388	16.1	3,601	2,529	11.1
Widowed or divorced	8,781	2,026	19.7	20,906	2,521	13.1
Never married	20,212	153	90.0	19,133	444	76.5
<b>NATIVE BORN</b>						
<b>Age</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,538</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>87,806</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>26.2</b>
18 and 19 years	2,725	34	97.2	3,169	192	84.3
20 to 24 years	7,382	218	83.4	8,714	527	66.1
25 to 29 years	7,821	685	59.7	9,030	1,080	43.1
30 to 34 years	9,039	1,187	38.8	10,018	1,619	24.5
35 to 39 years	8,695	1,592	29.0	9,694	1,849	19.4
40 to 44 years	7,747	1,881	19.3	8,455	1,923	16.7
45 to 64 years	19,447	2,553	13.1	22,465	2,785	10.7
65 years and over	10,683	2,675	14.2	16,262	2,655	15.4
<b>Marital Status</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,538</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>87,806</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>26.2</b>
Currently married	47,220	2,230	14.8	51,049	2,250	13.9
Married, spouse present	45,431	2,226	14.8	48,010	2,234	14.1
Married, spouse absent <sup>2</sup>	1,788	2,347	15.5	3,039	2,497	11.1
Widowed or divorced	8,169	2,027	20.1	19,379	2,514	13.3
Never married	18,149	142	90.6	17,378	432	76.6

Characteristic	Men <sup>1</sup>			Women		
	Number	Total births per 1,000 men	Percent childless	Number	Total births per 1,000 women	Percent childless
<b>FOREIGN BORN</b>						
<b>Age</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,138</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>9,556</b>	<b>2,063</b>	<b>24.2</b>
18 and 19 years	332	–	–	259	98	92.3
20 to 24 years	771	325	77.2	878	565	60.3
25 to 29 years	1,096	699	54.8	1,232	1,173	37.9
30 to 34 years	1,144	1,337	37.0	1,264	1,755	20.9
35 to 39 years	1,029	2,050	20.6	1,003	2,312	14.4
40 to 44 years	910	2,322	15.0	1,125	2,179	14.0
45 to 64 years	1,977	2,987	7.8	2,359	2,982	11.6
65 years and over	878	2,892	13.7	1,434	2,598	16.6
<b>Marital Status</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,138</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>9,556</b>	<b>2,063</b>	<b>24.2</b>
Currently married	5,464	2,463	13.3	6,273	2,347	13.3
Married, spouse present	5,124	2,453	13.0	5,711	2,313	13.5
Married, spouse absent <sup>2</sup>	340	2,608	19.0	562	2,699	11.2
Widowed or divorced	611	2,020	14.8	1,528	2,614	10.9
Never married	2,063	253	85.1	1,755	570	74.9

<sup>1</sup> Number of males reporting on children ever born.

<sup>2</sup> Includes separated persons

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992.

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